

Locke Foundation Newsletter 樂居鎮基金會

Preserving Locke's history and legacy

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Fall 2022

www.locke-foundation.org

FAREWELL TO A LOCKE HISTORIAN, ADVOCATE AND FRIEND

Stuart Walthall - Chairman Locke Foundation



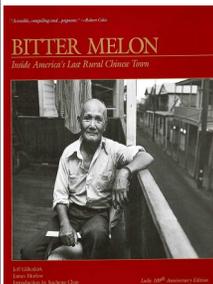
Many knew his welcoming smile. Many called him friend. Many knew him as an advocate and historian whose words expressed the significance of his beloved town. And many know his name - James Motlow.

On August 13, 2022 a remarkable Celebration of Life took place in Locke. Staged in the green community area in the back of town where meals, conversations, music and laughter are shared - beside James Motlow's home.



The ceremony was attended by a large, yet intimate, crowd who gathered together to express the friendship, respect and love they felt for the man who touched and influenced their lives. Testimonials expressed were heartfelt, sometimes heart breaking and always *real*. James' sudden unexpected passing on August 8, 2022, sent a shock wave reverberating throughout his huge sphere. This Celebration of Life was in response.

In the 1970s James lived in Locke as one of the few non-Chinese residents. Slowly, his patient attitude and willingness to lend a helping hand earned the trust of Locke's elderly Chinese residents. With their permission, he photographed them extensively.



In the 1980s James and his co-author Jeff Gillenkirk gathered oral histories from the Chinese residents of Locke. In 1987 they published *Bitter Melon: Inside America's Last Rural Chinese Town*, the definitive book about Locke. The book and its photos are the only major body of work commemorating the way of life of Locke's elderly Chinese residents. *Bitter Melon* received the Commonwealth Club of California Silver Medal award.

James was a deckhand for the Blue and Gold Fleet in San Francisco from 1979-1983, and was a captain from 1983-2012. As Senior Captain, he trained many of the captains who still work for the Blue and Gold today. His co-workers tell stories of his masterful handling of the difficult conditions



Maso and Wesley

on the bay. During this time he raised two children, Maso and Wesley, in Piedmont, CA. Upon retirement he moved back to Locke full-time.

He was a tireless advocate and a well-respected historian of Locke. He was extremely popular as a docent for the Locke Foundation Historic Walking Tour Program and a much sought-after lecturer on the history of Locke. He created the Locke Building Survey, a complete color photographic cataloging of all historic Locke build-

ings. He provided transcripts from oral histories gathered from interviews with early Locke residents. He was the friendly knowledgeable person who welcomed all visitors who walked the back streets of Locke. James' passion and dedication included his life-partner Maximilienne (Max) Ewalt, who brought so much happiness and adventure into his life.



Max Ewalt

James was an active community member, contributing his time and energy to preserving the Delta. He was part of the National Heritage Area Management Plan Advisory Committee as well as the Heritage Development and Tourism, and Interpretive Planning sub-groups. During meetings he provided important insights, especially about Locke and Chinese American heritage, and their contributions to the greater Delta economy and culture. His photographs appeared in *California Living*, *New West* and publications for Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency, among others. The book *Adventures in Oriental Cooking* published in 1976 by Ortho features his color photographs of his Chinese neighbors in Locke and their gardens with in depth descriptions of their crops.

The Locke Foundation is grateful for all James has done. His work and life serve as examples for those who care about Locke and the Sacramento River Delta. There will never be another James Motlow.

The family requests donations in his memory be made to The Locke Foundation - via PayPal online <http://www.locke-foundation.org/about/make-a-donation/>. Or send checks to:

Locke Foundation
In Memory of James Motlow
PO Box 1085
Walnut Grove, Ca 95690

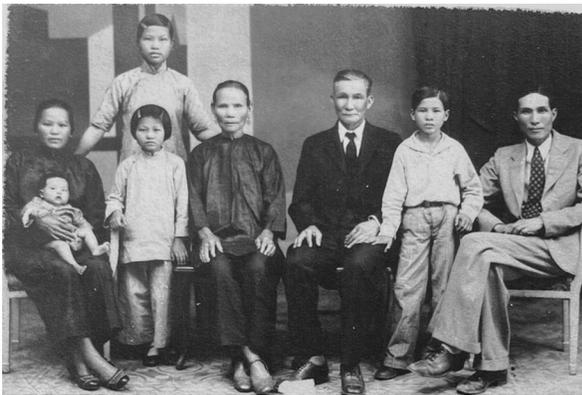
Women's Voices in the Delta: Marie Sue Driggs: Legacy of Independence

By Carol Lee
Photographs courtesy of Driggs family

The Chinese American experience is a testament to the contributions and struggles of those who came for the "American Dream" and established communities in Locke and the Delta. The general focus has been the gold rush, building the railroad, and constructing the levees of the fertile Delta farmland. Predominately men, they stayed as laborers, sharecroppers, and farmers, cultivating what is now known as the "farm to fork" capital. Because of the consequences of discrimination and politics, they were not allowed to own land, not able to return to China and could not reunite with family.

However, to truly understand the Chinese American experience we need to be grounded by the inclusion of Chinese women. Often marginalized and omitted, the LF Oral History Project is now working to bring women's stories and voices to light.

Marie Sue Driggs was born Marie Sue (*Gee Sue Ung* 朱少英) in Courtland on August 20, 1925. Her family story may sound typical of the Chinese who left their homeland for more opportunities. Yet, when peeling back the layers of a woman's journey, it is anything but predictable. Her father, *Gee Sun On* (*Sue Sing*) was born 1892 in China. He immigrated to the US on March 27, 1923 and settled in Courtland, working as a gardener for the Dorsey Runyon Ranch. Her mother, *Soon Him Muey* (*Soon Shee*) was born 1898 in China. Immigration was complicated for women at the time: in order to follow her husband to the U.S., *Soon Shee* had to leave their infant daughter (*Gee Gum Ung*) behind with her mother. *Soon Shee* also had to enter as the wife of another man. This friend, *Howard Moy*, was a photographer on 1025 Stockton Street in San Francisco. As a businessman he was allowed to bring a wife to the U.S., despite the restrictions of the Chinese Exclusion Act.



Gee family photograph taken by Howard Moy in China before 1923, before Marie was born.

When finally reunited with her real husband in Courtland, the couple had three more children in rapid succession. Tommy was born January 30, 1924. Marie was born in 1925 and Dorsey, who was named after the owner of the Runyon Ranch, was born in 1926. Marie's father, like most men who immigrated to the U.S., dreamed and worked toward returning home to a fine home built with his hard earned money. Whatever the circumstances, it wasn't long before he spoke of sending his wife and children back to China. *Soon Shee* was not agreeable to such thoughts. By then *Soon Shee* had taken the contemporary name of *Susie Lee*. Being an independent minded woman, *Susie* adamantly refused.

With \$5.00 in her purse, *Susie Lee* took Marie and Dorsey (still in diapers), by bus on the Gibson Line to Isleton with only a couple pots and pans and blankets. Tommy, their oldest son, was left with Dad. In 1928, just five years after joining her husband in Courtland, *Susie* left her husband. Only when he became bedridden after an operation, did she return to care for him at the end of his life. This kind of determination and defiance was not typical of Chinese women of the day.

Once in Isleton, it was a challenge to juggle working at the Chinese-owned National Cannery and caring for her two children. The cannery did provide housing but *Susie* did not use their childcare services. Left unattended, daughter Marie, while running and playing, was nearly struck by a car speeding through the cabins. After that Marie and Dorsey were locked in their tiny one room cabin until Mom stopped by at lunch and returned again after work. Naturally, little kids get into mischief. Marie remembers getting into the can of flour, spilling it everywhere, and making a big mess. *Susie* had no patience or tolerance for misbehavior and there were serious consequences. Marie's mother was harsh as her affection wore thin while trying to manage the pressures of maintaining a household and all the demands of daily life. For Marie the resentment was reinforced daily as her mother would glare directly at her and say, "Ngaw jung nee!" "I hate you!" Needless to say, the relation between mother and daughter was strained at best. Mom made it clear that she valued the two sons more.

While working the cannery *Susie* met Mrs. Yuen, a petite woman with bound feet, who lived in a duplex with her two daughters, Rose and Violet; her husband was a laborer who only returned on weekends. When Mrs. Yuen passed away the two girls were left alone, creating the perfect opportunity for *Susie* to move to the other side of the duplex and care for the daughters. The four kids became fast friends as they were all about the same age and could keep each other company. During the heat of the summer, they laughed and

played in the cool Delta breeze under the huge tree that shaded their yard. The ladies of the community would gather there to socialize and pass the time. Even now Marie remembers the many ghost stories from that time. While outside, the kids and ladies would hear the banging of pots and pans inside the kitchen and hear the squeaking of Mrs. Yuer's rocking chair long after she had passed. So common were these sights and sounds that Marie and the girls were convinced she hadn't really left.

In the 1930's Marie attended the Isleton Oriental Elementary School. Marie graduated from 8th grade in 1939 and very briefly attended Courtland High School until her father passed, at which time she found a job. Marie left home early and recalls "never being without work".



Marie at 18

Her lifetime of various jobs was based on her carefree motto that, "If something better comes along, I go." In 1940 Marie worked in asparagus, as a weigh master for the Chinese owned National Cannery. After working as a weigh master she decided to try working inside on the tomato line. When she received her paycheck, she realized there was a difference in pay between her and that of her white counterparts. She could not understand why

Chinese would take advantage of other Chinese. "For the same hours and conditions, the Chinese were not paid overtime." When Marie questioned the discrepancy, she was fired for asking.



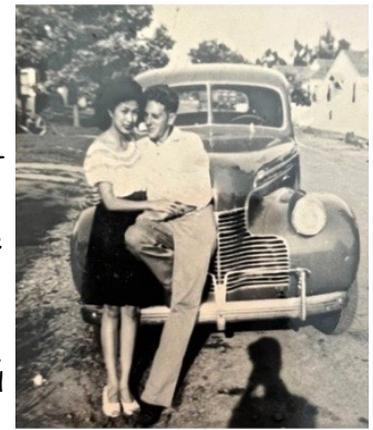
Marie at work at Far East Café in Sacramento in 1943. Restaurant

For a short time Marie took a babysitting job in Oakland, caring for the daughter of Joe Shoong, the wealthy owner of the National Dollar Store chain. The Shoong family lived in a huge two-story home perched high atop the hill overlooking Lake Merritt. It seemed like a mansion to a young girl from the Delta.

Moving on, she worked for Continental Fidelity Insurance in San Francisco. At the time she was not yet 16 years old and needed a cousin to sign as her guardian so she could stay at the YWCA while working. She also worked at the Department of Motor Vehicles where she learned keypunch and data entry,

which was very new at the time.

In 1943, Marie, not yet 18 years old, worked at the Far East Café located at 428 J St in old Chinatown Sacramento. Although under age, she sold alcohol and worked as a waitress and cashier Marie stayed at the nearby Traveler's Lodge until someone suggested she stay at the YWCA. However, the lady there turned her away saying, "Why don't you go live with your own kind."



Marie and Walt Driggs, her future husband during courtship.

While working at the café Marie met her future husband, Walt Driggs, who often accompanied his friend Paul Dong for a Chinese meal. It wasn't long before Walt came in all the time. Very quickly Marie and the handsome, charming, already once divorced, Walt became an item. However, the relationship was complicated from the beginning. Walt was white and their serious relationship heading for marriage was fraught with hurdles. In 1943 a law had passed requiring all marriage licenses to indicate the race of



each applicant to be married. The couple could not get a marriage license. The law was designed to assist the State of California enforce an already existing ban on interracial marriage. It passed unanimously by an all-white, all-male State Legislature. Unable to lawfully marry, the couple continued their life together in Sacramento, out of wedlock.

In 1950 their son Dorsey Thomas was born. In 1954 daughter Cherril was born. During a visit to Oregon, a friend urged, "Marie, you have to get married!" They had tried unsuccessfully in California and Nevada, but finally married in the state of Washington. Walt's father showed his strong disapproval by always introducing Marie as "Walt Driggs' wife" and she was never accepted.

Marie was no stranger to discrimination. While working as the second cook at the Senior Center of Delano, Marie noticed that a white coworker had taken three weeks vacation. Marie asked for the same to visit the sister her mother had left behind in China. She was fired for asking. Marie did report her supervisor's misconduct and he was fired weeks later.

While married, living on their 20-acre Greenwood property in El Dorado County, Walt built his mother-in-law Susie and her second husband their own separate home. Contented, Susie referred to it as "heaven". Marie's daughter, Cherril reflects on that time with fondness as *Popo* and *Gung Gung* had a huge vegetable garden, fed the animals, and cooked memorable Chinese food. Marie and Walt provided a nurturing setting for the continuity of the extended family and taught by example the values of respect and caring for family.

Walt and Marie divorced after 31 years of marriage. Marie rediscovered herself after the divorce and took an interest in art. The paintings were much appreciated and prized as some were purchased and others given to friends and family. Faces are very difficult to do...I thought she did a great job. Nowadays, Marie busies herself in the garden, spending time with the grandchildren, and on knitting projects.

Today Marie and her extended family live on Walt's second property that includes several individual dwellings. Son Dorsey is not too far away. Marie is an integral part of her family's lives and has 5 grandchildren: Devin and Deanne from son Dorsey; and Jessica, Brando, and Jackie from daughter Cherril. Marie is great grandmother to Laney (Devin's daughter) and Salvador and Eva (Jessica's children).

Marie's mother, Susie Lee is said to have been the first woman in Isleton to wear pants at the time. She even remarried and continued to live a full life. She was fiercely independent and a free spirit. Marie continues that legacy of strong women. Without constraint or limitation, she is open, forthcoming, and speaks her mind. As demonstrated by the actions and events of her life of independence, Marie is also a free spirit and trailblazer.

In 2021 Marie fell and broke her ankle. The story she tells is that the doctor pointed to the room where Marie was staying and asked the nurse to "go in and check on the 96 year old". The nurse walked into the room, took a careful look around and walked out saying, "There's no 96 year old in there!" Ever the resilient one, Marie turned 97 on August 20th. Belated Happy Birthday Marie!!



Marie and daughter Cherril at Pear River Orchards to pick pears after interview in Isleton, July 2021 after interview. Photo courtesy of Carol Lee.



Marie's artwork: Marie, Tommy, Dorsey

**Marie Sue Driggs is eager to connect with anyone who remembers her. Please contact Carol Lee of the Oral History Project if you are interested. c/o LF - Oral History Project P.O. Box 1085 Walnut Grove, CA 95690 or email her daughter Cherril at cldriggs@gmail.com

Editor's Note: In 1910, there were three asparagus canneries in Isleton, with Japanese and Chinese laborers supplying 90 percent of the workforce. Chinese and Japanese workers planted, maintained, and harvested the majority of the crops grown in the area. On May 31, 1926, a large fire destroyed Isleton's two Asian districts. From the rebuilding of the town in 1926 until the start of World War II in 1942, Isleton enjoyed a period of prosperity directly related to the asparagus and potato crops that dominated Delta agriculture and to the canneries constructed in the region. (Source: National Park Service)

In Memoriam: Wayne Chan

By Connie Chan

Our loving brother, Wayne Wai Ning Chan, born May 3, 1966 in Hong Kong, passed away on June 28, 2022 at the young age of 56. Having survived a devastating stroke in 2019 and two cases of Covid, he retained his sense of humor and carried himself with dignity and grace. He leaves behind three sisters and two brothers.



Wayne immigrated with his mom and two sisters to the United States at age 3 and spent his childhood and adult life in Locke located along the Sacramento Delta. He loved being an uncle to his many nieces and nephews and would regale them with his stories about the practice of Tai Chi, the cats of Locke, and his interest in NASCAR racing. One of the most important roles that he assumed with love and dedication was to take care of our mom, Yin Kwan Chan, until her passing in 2017.

We will always be grateful for his sacrifice and commitment to ensuring that our mom was well cared for at home.

Wayne will be missed greatly by his family and friends who takes solace in knowing that he has reunited with his grandfather, mom, sister, and other ancestors.

Grand Re-opening of Isleton's Bing Kong Tong Building 秉公堂

The Bing Kong Tong was a Chinese benevolent society in which members of the Chinese community would socialize, seek employment, and settle disputes among its members. There are branches in many American cities where Chinese immigrants settled.



Isleton's Asian American District is the only Asian community built in the Delta during the 1920s, and the architectural style of the buildings in the districts, particularly the use of pressed tin siding, is unique to other Delta Asian communities and to the town of Isleton.

The Bing Kong Tong building began as a branch of the San Francisco Bing Kong Tong association to support the 1,500 Chinese residents living in Isleton in the early 1900s. It was later rebuilt after a fire ravaged the original structure — and the entire downtown — in 1926. The BKT Building in Isleton was the site of a Chinese language school and meeting hall in the 1930's. It fell out of use in the 1970s after the town's Chinese population dwindled. It is one of a few buildings in the Chinese district that was built by Chinese carpenters and laborers, as opposed to local contractors.

The Isleton Brannan-Andrus Historical Society acquired the derelict property in 1994 and devised a three-phase plan to preserve it as a museum. Phase 1 lasted from April 2013 to September 2014 and entailed stabilizing the foundation and structure and restoring the facade. Funding came from various sources: grants from the California Cultural Historic Endowment (CCHHE, entity of California State Library), Sacramento County Housing and Redevelopment (SHRA), and IBAHS. The interior was recently completed in 2021. Funding came from Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provided by SHRA.



The late past IBAHS President Chuck Hasz was presented the 2019 Advocacy Award from the California Preservation Foundation for his years of leadership and vision to preserve Isleton, the BKT building in particular. Anita Lo from the Locke Foundation restored the building's Chinese calligraphy panels. His wife Lynne is currently President and continues his legacy.

The BKT building will have a grand opening on Thursday, October 20, 2022, 11:00 A.M to 2:00 P.M. at 29 Main Street, Isleton. State, county, and local officials in addition to the members of the San Francisco chapter of the Bing Kong Tong will be invited to this monumental and festive event.

The BKT will be open on Saturdays from noon-3 pm, and admission is free. The building is ADA compliant. Group tours may be arranged by sending email to: theisletonmuseum@gmail.com

Knox college visits Locke

Article and photo by Stuart Walthall

The Locke Foundation had the pleasure of hosting a wonderfully diverse group of students and teachers from Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois on 7-16-22.



Students from Knox College visit with local residents Lili and Darwin Kan and James Motlow.

The Locke visit was part of a two-week Knox College summer project, "Roots on Angel Island: Immersion & Research on Early Chinese Immigration to the United States." This research trip offered an in-depth learning experience about Chinese-American immigration history specifically, but also broadly about Asian immigration to the US and the human experience in general where cultures and policies collide and integrate with one another.

During their two-week stay in California the Knox College students itinerary included tours of UC Berkeley, private lectures, Asian libraries, a trip to Angel Island, Asian Art museums a tour of Chinese Historical Society of America, and a visit to Locke.

The summer program was organized and led by Weihong Du, Ph.D., Chairman of Knox College Asian Studies Program. Hometowns of the twelve participating students ranged from California to New York, Pakistan and China.

In addition to a Locke Foundation Historic Walking Tour, the Knox College contingent was treated to a Chinese luncheon. The group was joined by several long-time Locke residents who graciously agreed to be interviewed and participate in a Q & A discussion. In attendance were Darwin (Dee Dee) Kan, grandson of Locke founding father Lee Bing, and Darwin's wife Lili. Also attending was James Motlow, longtime Locke resident and co-author of BITTER MELON: Inside America's Last Rural Chinese Town. Locke Foundation Chairman Stuart Walthall hosted the luncheon at his Locke home and participated in the discussion

The interviews and discussions took a meaningful turn when the interviewees turned the tables and began asking their own questions. A fascinating and sensitive discussion followed where students expressed their thoughts and feelings regarding their own diverse upbringing, environments where they were raised and why they were participating in the Knox College summer program. It was inspirational to engage with young people so passionate about history, culture and life.

Weihong Du: "I hope we can do our part in keeping the stories of Locke alive by sharing the deep reflection of what happened that day. I thank you for helping to create that experience for my students."

A Tale of 2 Chinese American Grocers

By Eileen Leung

From the 1930s through the 1980s, Chinese Americans grocery stores outside of San Francisco Chinatown catered to a non-Chinese clientele, and featured mainstream American foods and other products and services. They rose to prominence and phenomenal success in rural California, only to decline as union regulations and competition from national chains made their operations unprofitable.

The employment of family members and sponsorship of Chinese immigrants to the United States provided a pool of cheap labor to start these mom and pop grocery stores. This led to the social and economic integration of Chinese Americans into life in the U.S.

However, this type of symbiotic relationship was eventually undermined by labor unions' demands that employees be covered by labor laws and fully compensated for all hours worked. Also contributing to the ultimate demise of Chinese American markets were increasing costs of capitalization and operation, the dominance of national chain stores, and difficulties arising from traditional Chinese methods of business management. This article explores the development of two Chinese American grocery stores in the Delta. (Alfred Yee, *Shopping at Giant Foods*.)

Yuen Chong Market (Yuen Chong means "flourishing source" or "horn of plenty".)



The Yuen Chong Market was located at 13923 River Road in Locke. It was Locke's first and oldest grocery store. The two-story building also housed a dry goods store and post office. The store was the heart of Locke with an extensive array of food and merchandise that met the needs of Delta residents.

On weekends folks from the surrounding communities would come to Locke for weekly grocery shopping, haircuts, meeting friends and collecting mail.

The store was established in 1915. In 1959, George Marr, purchased the store from the original corporation with his partner Stanford King (the corporation was composed of Locke's original families.) He had been working a decade or so in the butcher shop. When Stanford passed away in 1975, George bought the store from Stanford's heirs.

The store was open 7 days a week from 8:30 am-6:30pm, with extended hours during the harvest and summer months, and shortened hours during winter. Stanford and George just lived a block away. All the employees were Chinese from the Locke or nearby towns, all spoke the Zhongshan dialect. Teenagers had the opportunity to gain experience



working as stock boys, recycling bottles, displaying produce and cleaning up. The King, Jung and Law families all worked there, including Connie King (Stanford's sister-in-law). George Marr had 4 children (Celeste, La Randa, Dustin and Whitney), all of whom worked at the market.

Goehring Meat from Lodi supplied pork, beef and poultry. United Grocers sent a weekly truck with groceries. At one time General Produce from Sacramento supplied fresh produce.



Bustling meat counter

Various vendors like Crystal Milk were happy to provide dairy, eggs, chips, drugs, candy, cakes, beer and soda. In the early years the store had a number of delivery trucks and even sold gasoline. The store was well-stocked with ingredients for Chinese cooking, particularly for Chinese and Mexican cuisine.

Store credit was always extended to the locals, workers and farmers, since payment was always put off until payday or harvest.

The second floor had general sundries: magazines, hardware, clothing, stationary, housewares and tools. There was also a post office on the second floor with the zip code of 95649. When the town's population dwindled, the post office was closed, and mail for Locke residents was processed in Walnut Grove. In 1959, this portion was closed and only the lower level was open.



Delivery Crew: Chew Foo, Hawn Quon Tom, Gon Ping Tom and Uncle Kay

George Marr passed away in 1980; his son Dustin operated it for a number of years until it became financial unfeasible to continue.



Marr Family, 1975: Serena (Mom), Whitney, Doreen Lum, Dustin, LaRanda and George (Dad). Photo by Celeste Marr.

Big Store in Walnut Grove

By Darwin Kan

The Big Store at 14197 River Road in Walnut Grove was started 1950-1951. I believe 1950 was the cleaning up of the old store that was there before. They opened the doors to business as they were getting set and remodeling the building. Grand opening was in 1951.

The building was always a general store. I don't know how far back it goes, but N.C. Barry owned the store two owners back before my father's group purchased it. My father Ping Lee had 2 other partners in the business, On K. Lee (his younger brother) and Chester King. (his close friend). The Big Store was called the Shopping Basket before and was run by the Brown Brothers. I believe they were the grandchildren of Alex Brown. They ran the store to the ground, so many things were in disrepair. The partners did major changes. Biggest one was the removing the brick in the front of the store and replacing it with four large plate glass windows. The store before was dark and cold with no outside light entering. The partners also replaced 8 hanging lights on the sales floor with banks of fluorescent lights. Added two walking ice boxes. It was a major remodel for that time. Much of the population was betting the store would not be a success. And of course, being Chinese helped.



At the beginning, the store not only sold meat and groceries but had a hardware section in the building. That included my Uncle On running the department. He would need to thread steel pipes and heavy items in this section. After a bit of time, the partners realized this was not profitable. So that department was closed down to concentrate on groceries and meats.



Ping Lee

I was very young at this time so I did not know much of the inner workings. When I was about 10-12 years old I was working a little bit at the store, most of the time just

playing among the items stored in the basement. The basement had more square footage than the sales floor, thus a lot of room to play.

Meats were purchased from Elk Grove Meats and groceries from United Grocers out of Sacramento. We had a nice large vegetable department. The produce came from two sources. One came out of Stockton Produce House and another from the S.F. Produce market.

The number of employees varied. When I was small there were one or two working. Wives of the two partners worked here. (Chester's and Ping's wives) In the summer (busy season)



the wives were full time. In the fall and winter just part time. Customers from even the beginning were mostly Caucasian, large land owners, and farmers. The business hours I believe varied to the seasons. I know it was a least 10 hours a day. Because we were Chinese we cooked meals for the employee if they were working on that shift. The partners worked all the time, no time off here.



In 1974 or 1975 I purchased Chester King's share of the partnership and continued to be Ping and On's partner. Then in 1976, I purchased the whole store ownership. With the help of mom and dad we ran the store 7 days a week (since I owned the store no day off for me). The ownership was now under just one name. I remember the 80's were a very busy period of time. I called it the good old days. We opened the store till 8:30 pm in the summer harvest season. Lunch and dinner were served at the store. We (father, mother, and me) went home only to sleep.

Store credit was given to those important large land owners and their families. Thirty days and billed at the end of the month. We held their account for 30 days before asking for payment. We also had short-term credit for those customers short on money till pay day.



Family: Journey, Ping, Lili, Auntie Ruth, Darwin and Forest

Note: During the 1970's-1985 there were six other grocery stores open within a radius of two miles. We were not the only game in town. Later in the 1980's a liquor store with some groceries opened up also. That meant seven retail stores selling almost the same items.

My mother Grace (the solid rock of the family) passed away in 1996. It was different then; I lost an important team member. The final two years we started to only open 6 days a week. It was rough on my new family having to work all those hours and not being home. The last two years that one day I could be with the family on that one day off and take them on one day trips. Working 7 days a week was ok if you were single, but with family it very difficult. I sold the store in May 2001. and took a full retirement to watch and be with my family as they grew up. It was a long ride, but with the help of dad and mom it was easier.

Locke Foundation Membership Application/Renewal

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Mailing address _____

Email address _____ Tel () _____ Cell () _____

I would like to volunteer for the following activities:

Volunteer docent _____ Donor _____ Visitor Center Volunteer _____

Contributor to newsletter _____ Media contacts _____ Landscape maintenance _____

Donation: _____ Designated purpose (if any) _____

Membership Dues: circle one

_____ \$25 Individual Annual/\$200 Lifetime _____ \$50 Family or Non-Profit Organization Annual/\$300 Lifetime

_____ \$100 Business Annual/\$500 Lifetime

Make check payable to Locke Foundation. Please return this form with check to Locke Foundation, P. O. Box 1085, Walnut Grove, CA 95690. Contributions are tax deductible to extent allowed by law. Tax ID: 20-0364281.

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Date application received _____ Membership Year _____ Renewal _____

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Walnut Grove, CA 95690

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Due to ongoing Covid concerns, the Fall 2022 Fundraising Banquet has been cancelled.